AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the following listed paragraphs of the specification by adding the underlined matters and deleting the matter lined through:

On page 12, lines 4-17:

[00045] As illustrated in Fig. 3, multiple ones of the radiant heat reflective cell blanket 10, such as blanket ~~10A~~ 10a and blanket ~~10B~~10b, can be used in superposed relationship, providing significant dead air space 15 in each of the cells, and additional dead air space 23 externally of the cell blankets adjacent the perimeter heat fused seams 17 and 18. Moreover, the cell blanket in this configuration provides conduction and convection heat insulation.

[00046] Fig. 4 shows an additional combination of heat insulation elements, showing a radiant heat reflective cell blanket ~~10C~~ 10c in combination with fibrous insulation blanket 30. The blanket 30 can be loose fibrous insulation or a formed blanket of insulation having specified width, depth and cut to length. The blanket 30 can be adhered to the cell blanket ~~10C~~ 10c by conventional adhesive, or the blanket 30 can rest upon the cell blanket ~~10C~~10c.

[00047] Fig. 5 illustrates another combination of heat insulation structures, including the cell blanket ~~10B~~ 10d and a width of board, such as gypsum board 32. Again, adhesive 33 can be applied to the cell blanket and the board 32 for the purpose of holding the cell blanket to the board, as may be desired.

On page 13, lines 12-20:

[00051] Fig. 6 illustrates the combination of the cell blanket of Figs 1-5 as described above and fibrous insulation installed in the roof structure of an industrial building. The building includes a plurality of parallel rectilinear purlins, such as purlins 34 and 35, and sheet roofing material 36 applied to the purlins. The fiberglass blanket 30 is moved up between the purlins, and the cell blanket ~~10C~~ 10c is positioned in contact with the lower flange ~~34A~~ 34a and ~~35A~~ 35a of the adjacent purlins 34 and 35. The cell blanket is connected by adhesive, screws, rivets, or other conventional connectors to the lower flanges ~~34A~~ 34a and ~~35A~~ 35a of the purlins 34 and 35. This suspends the cell blanket from the purlins, with the fiberglass blanket 30 resting on the cell blanket.

On page 14, lines 6-14:

[00053] Fig. 8 illustrates the combination of the cell blanket and fibrous blanket, similar to Fig. 4, but in the environment of a ceiling structure. The cell blanket ~~10B~~ 10d is laid across the joists 48 and the fibrous blanket 49, effectively applying an additional layer of insulation to the ceiling structure. The wallboard 50 supports the fibrous insulation, such as fiberglass, and the cell blanket ~~10B~~ 10d rests on the fiberglass and joists 48.

[00054] Fig. 9 illustrates the combination of the cell blanket ~~10D~~ 10d positioned between a pair of fibrous blankets ~~30A~~ 30a and ~~30B~~ 30b, with the blankets being installed in the roof structure of a metal building. The roof structure includes the conventional parallel purlins 34 and 35 and the sheet material 36 applied to the upper surfaces of the purlins.

On page 14, line 21 - page 15, line 9:

[00057] Fig. 10 illustrates the placement of the cell blanket ~~10E~~ 10e with its length extending across the lengths of the purlins 34 and 35of the industrial building, beneath the hard roof material 36. Hard insulation blocks 61 are placed atop the purlins, with the blocks being formed of rigid material, holding the sheet metal roofing 36 away from the purlins, thereby avoiding conduction heat transfer.

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[00058] In this embodiment, the relatively small size of the tops of the purlins and the hard insulation 61 tends to cause the immediate portion of the cells of the cell blanket to collapse, but with the cells retaining their impermeability by expansion of the other portions of the cells by the contained gas. The portions of the cells that are collapsed ~~moves~~ lose the radiant heat insulation property of the cells, but the addition of the hard insulation material 61 tends to compensate for some of the lost insulation. It is anticipated that, in some instances, the cells resting directly on top of the purlins 34 and 35 will collapse.